

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, March 4, 1746.

From the Gentleman's MAGAZINE for October.

FOREIGN HISTORY.

P E R S I A.

THE Turkish Army, consisting of 130,000 Men, was totally routed by the Schah Nadir; with the Loss of their General Yeghen Bassaw, three other Bassaws of three Tails, and near 30,000 Men, besides all their Baggage.

R U S S I A, &c.

Both the Czarina, and the Grandees of Poland, seeming inclined to defend Saxony, if attacked by the Prussian Army, the Prince of Anhalt Dessau, the Commander of it, thought it advisable to forbear Hostilities. — His Swedish Majesty has declared, that he will take no Part in the Troubles of Europe; unless in furnishing his Contingent as a Member of the Empire.

G E R M A N Y.

The King of Prussia has bought his late Victory at a dear Rate; not only considering the Loss of his Papers, by which many Discoveries have been made, but from his Resolution to remain on the Defensive in Silesia. The Electors have entered into an Association to defend the Head of the Empire, and the Circles are required to furnish a triple Contingent for that Purpose: The Electoral College have vacated the Investiture of the King of Prussia for East-Friesland.

F L A N D E R S and H O L L A N D.

Aeth surrendered to the French on the 9th Instant, N. S. after the most barbarous Siege ever known, carried on by a continual Shower of Bombs and red-hot Bullets, by which the Buildings were laid in Rubbish, and many of the Inhabitants killed; while the Fortifications received but little Damage, and not above 8 or 10 of the Garrison killed. Count Wurmbbrand was obliged to surrender out of Compassion, and obtained honourable Terms. — Thus are the French become Masters of all Flanders except Sluys, and some small Towns belonging to the Dutch, and of Brabant to the River Dender.

And now the Dutch find themselves terribly embroiled by the French; first on the Affair of the Garrisons of Tournay and Dendermond. 2dly, About the three Ships bought for a third of their Value by the Governor of Batavia, of which he thought to have a mighty Bargain. And 3dly, Being charged with a manifest Partiality against France, which perhaps was discovered by the French Privateer's taking two Mails with Letters from England; on which Account the Abbe de la Ville left the Hague the 21st Instant without taking his Leave.

[Thus far the MAGAZINE.]

Petersburg, October 15.

WE have this Moment received a very extraordinary Piece of News: The Schah Nadir being informed that his eldest Son had read a Memorial, containing the principal Grievances under which Persia labours from the Severity of his Administration, he sent for the Prince, and finding what he had heard was true, directed his Eyes to be put out, as a Punishment for that Offence. 'Tis generally believed these Cruelties will draw upon that Monarch a violent Death, and perhaps defeat his Family of the Succession.

Rome, October 22. The Abbe de Beaufort, Almoner to the eldest Son of the Chevalier de St. George, who arrived here a few Days ago, only waits for an Answer to the Dispatches he brought, before he returns to Scotland. The Cession which the Chevalier is determined to make of his Rights and Pretensions to his eldest Son, was the Occasion of this Abbe's coming. An Instrument was drawn up and signed at Albano, whereby the Chevalier authorizes his Son to take, as well in Scotland as in England, all the Titles which are devolved to him in Right of his House; and other Measures were taken, that were judged necessary for promoting the Success of this Enterprize.

Last Week the Chevalier de St. George gave Audience to a Lord, which the King of the Two Sicilies sent to compliment him upon the Arrival of his eldest Son in Scotland, and upon the Number of the Partizans in his Favour, which he found there. His Sicilian Majesty at the same Time gave him, by that Lord, Assurances, that he would contribute all in his Power to favour the Success of his Enterprize.

Paris, November 1. All the Hopes we had conceived of an approaching Peace, in consequence of the Inclinations the King shewed all along, are quite vanished; and our Ministers seem to be taken up with nothing but Measures for prosecuting the War, which we apprehend will last as long as any of Louis XIVth's Wars did. The King seems to take Delight in it, either from the Advantages he has gained since he put himself at the Head of his Armies, or some other Motives not less powerful: And as the Generals are the Men that have now the greatest Influence over his Majesty, we do not wonder to see a martial Spirit increase in him. Cardinal Tencin does not shew himself less warlike than the Generals; and what surprizes us most is, that the Duke of Orleans, in whom the King reposes the Confidence, takes as much Pains as any to persuade his Majesty, that he cannot attain to a settled Peace, but by Force of Arms. Such are the Principles on which our Court frames her Conduct at present. The Grandees think of nothing but rising at Court; and seldom, if ever, reflect upon the Hardships the People groan under.

The

The King has just made a Promotion of 18 Lieutenant-Generals, 31 Major Generals, and 63 Brigadiers; and we are assured the Court has resolved to add a Battalion to every Regiment of Foot, except such as consist of four Battalions; and that every Company is to be augmented by 5 Men.

November 7. The current Report is, that at the Request of the Scots, the Court has at last granted 12000 Men to the young Pretender; and that our Scotch and Irish Regiments, with some Swifs, and the Regiment of Normandy, will compose this Body, which is to be commanded by Count Lowendahl. 'Tis added, that Spain will embark next Spring, at Ferrol, a Body of Troops of the same Force. We are also told, that two of the Swifs Cantons are willing to furnish Troops to the Pretender, provided he pays them; and that the Republic of Genoa has offered him her Service, for any Suma he may please to draw upon her.

We have been greatly surprized to hear that the Spanish Squadron, which has been so long equipping at Ferrol, is at last found unfit for Service; Admiral Alvarez, who was to have had the Command of it, in the intended Expedition in favour of the Pretender's second Son, having writ to the Court of Madrid by an Express, "That it is impossible for him to put to Sea with rotten Ships, ill-mann'd, and poorly victualled." The Armaments go on in our Ports, especially at Brest, from whence we hear that Capt. David is come back from Scotland, after landing there 3000 Broad Swords and 1800 Muskets, with a considerable Quantity of Powder. Two other Vessels freighted in the same Manner, have landed their Cargoes in Scotland, and are safely returned to Dunkirk.

The Pretender's second Son will leave this City in a few Days, but we know not what Route he will take.

We are assured that a Prussian General Officer is arrived at Fountainebleau, in order to concert with our Ministry the Operations of the King's Troops on the Rhine, that a Diversion may be made in favour of his Prussian Majesty.

Letters from Fountainebleau of the 30th of last Month say, that M. Van Hoey, Ambassador from the States General, has had a long Conference with the Ministry, on the Subject of some Disputes brought by an Express from the Hague; and that they have given his Excellency to understand, "That his Republic has carried Matters too far: That the only Way to preserve a good Understanding with his Majesty, is to call home from England the Garrisons of Dendermond and Tour-nay, to restore forthwith the three Ships of the India Company lately claim'd, and to give us a Neutrality in the present War." And in order to satisfy him as to the Justice of this last Demand, they acquainted him with the Steps taken by the Court of Vienna, for an Accommodation, without the Participation of the Republic.

L O N D O N.

November 22. On Thursday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, Sheriffs, &c. waited on his Majesty at St. James's, with their congratulatory Address on the safe Delivery of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales of a Prince, when they were most graciously received; his Lordship had the Honour of Knighthood conferr'd upon him, and they all had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

Nov. 5. 'Tis apprehended by some here, that as the French have received so considerable a Wound in their Trade by the taking of Cape Breton, and as the Brest Squadron, consisting of 18 Ships has been gone upon a Voyage for some Time, some Design is form'd against that important Place.

By the Black Prince, Wallace, arrived at Dartmouth, from Guinea, we are informed that his Majesty's Ships the Sutherland and Gosport have destroyed a French Man of War of 24 Guns at Senegal, on the Coast of Guinea.

The Le Lys from the South Seas, with ten Millions of Pieces of Eight on board, has escaped our Men of War and Privateers who were cruising on purpose to intercept her, and is safe arrived at Port L'Orient: This Ship sailed from Lima in the South Seas, in Company with the Louis Erafme, the Marquis d'Artois, and the Neve de la Deliverance, who all fell into the Hands of the English: She prov'd leaky, and was obliged to put into a Port in the South Seas to rest. The French were so fearful of her sharing the same Fate with the others, that they have made large Insurances upon her at 40 per Cent. both here and in Holland.

Admiral Martin's Squadron sailed from Plymouth last Monday, to secure the Entrance of the Channel.

By an Express from Newcastle there is Advice, that General Wade was at that Place with his whole Army on the 30th inst, which Day his Excellency published a Proclamation signifying his Majesty's Pleasure, that those who were engaged in the present unnatural Rebellion, who would lay down their Arms, and return to their respective Homes before the 14th of this Instant, should receive his Majesty's most gracious Pardon.

Deal, Nov. 4. Yesterday in the Afternoon arrived from a Cruise, his Majesty's Ships the Pearl and Sheerness; as did this Morning the Folklione and Hornet Sloops, and brought in a French Privateer belonging to Dunkirk, as now, with 70 Men; they took another Privateer belonging to the same Place, with 110 Men, which is not yet come to the Downs.

Bristol, Nov. 9. On the 19th of October was sent into Brest the Black Prince of Liverpool, the finest Privateer in the World, of 40 Guns and 400 Men, which was taken by the Mercury Man of War.

Last Sunday the Gunner of the Bristol Privateer, of 30 Guns and 300 Men, Capt. Cleves Commander, arrived in Town with an Account, that the Elizabeth Man of War, of 64 Guns had taken her, and carried her into Brest.

B O S T O N.

THE ADDRESS of the Honourable Council and House of Representatives of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, to His Excellency WILLIAM SMITH, Esq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over the said Province.

May it please your Excellency,

THE Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, do with the most hearty Joy and sincere Thankfulness to Divine Providence congratulate your safe Arrival in this Province; where you have made by your wise and gentle Administration His Majesty's loyal and dutiful Subjects to very easy and happy, and where they are so universally sensible of it, and with so great Pleasure acknowledge it.

As your Excellency's undertaking a troublesome and hazardous Voyage to Cape Breton was universally approv'd, it being apprehended very much for His Majesty's Service, and very necessary for the Quiet and Safety of His Majesty's Garrison there, so there has been as universal a Concern and Solicitude, during your Absence, for your Safety and the Success of your Endeavours: And it is with the highest Pleasure we observe that the same kind Providence, which inclined you to engage in the important Enterprize against Cape Breton, which inspired and led you into such wise Counsels, which so wisely and constantly superintended, bless'd and prospered your Measures, your Officers and your Orders in their Execution, still watches over, and succeeds your persevering Care for His Majesty's Service, and for the Quiet, Safe and Safety of His good Subjects: To this we must ascribe it that your Excellency has been able by your Presence and Address with the prevailing Interest you had in the Hearts and Affections, both of Officers and Soldiers, to make the Forces at Cape Breton so easy to continue from their Families and Estates, and to undergo the Fatigues of

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much longer than they expected.

MAY our most beneficent and gracious Gov. who has given
you such an establish'd Interest in our Hearts, who has filled
you with such Wisdom to project, and so remarkably ac-
companied all your Measures with His Blessing, in the Be-
ginning and whole Progress of this weighty Affair, still and
ever smile on you, and long preserve you to see the happy
Fruits of this Important Conquest, in the Safety, Enlargement
and Flourishing of the *British* Commerce in general, and un-
interrupted Security and Quiet among us, the happy and grate-
ful People, our most gracious Sovereign has committed to your
Government.

In the Name and by Order of the Council,

Josiah Willard. Sec.

In the Name and by Order of the House of Representatives,
Dec. 24. 1745.

Thomas Cushing. Speaker.

Extra of a Letter from Woodstock, December 6, 1745.

Last Friday Night being the 29th of November, a surprizing
Scene of Preternaturals opened at the House of Mr. Ri-
chard Davenport in this Town; viz. In the fore Part of the
Evening some of the Family observed some small Stones falling
into the Dwelling-Room, at first they took but little Notice of
them; but finding the Stones cast in increas'd in-Number and
Bigness, and all this when the Door, and Windows were all
closely shut, the Chamber Floor closely laid, and no Chasm
any where thro' which Stones could be conveyed, were
struck with Fear, as well they might, at the View of such Ef-
fects: In this fright they call'd in some Neighbours, the Stones
still continued coming into the Room, flying in all Directions;
most who belonged to the Family were struck with some of the
Stones, and some of the Neighbours, one especially had his
Face considerably hurt. Some of the Stones flew with force
across the Rooms, others fell down perpendicular, others had
an oblique Direction; in a Word, they had every sort of Di-
rection imaginable. In the latter Part of the Night I was call'd
out of Bed to visit the distressed Family, I took two of my
Neighbours with me, we came to the House about break of
Day, went into the haunted Room where the Family was and
these Neighbours above said; soon after I got in, sundry Stones
came in, some with more force and some less, one especially
flew just over our Heads with much force, and struck the
Wall; some dropp'd right down on the Floor; some flew with
moderate force between our Legs as we sat by the Fire; some
fell gently into our Laps; others dropt upon our Arms: Those
who were mostly hurt, received it before I came to the House,
one was much hurt while I was there.— I staid there near
three Hours; about half an Hour before I came away there
was some Mitigation as to the frequency of their coming, and
the Degree of force with which they came. While I was
at the House I saw them number the Stones that had been cast
in before I came, which was 112, If I mistake not. As to the
Number that came in while I was there were not counted, but
I cannot guess less than 50.— The Stones were from a Pound
weight and under of all shapes and bigness. I have not been at
the House since the Time above said; but understand the same
Things have continued; and that some stones much larger than
before have been cast into the Room at aforesaid. How it is at
present I am unable to say, for I have heard nothing this Day.
As for the Truth of this Information you may with abundant
safety depend upon it.— I am, &c.

Louisbourg, November, 22, 1745.

The ready, current Prices of Provisions &c. as they are sold
for Massachusetts Bills, or Silver equivalent, at Louisbourg,
November 22, 1745.

Fresh Beef, Mutton and Pork, Four Shillings a Pound.
Dunghill Fowls, Ten Shillings apiece.
Geese, Thirty Shillings apiece.
Indian Corn, Twenty one Shillings a Bushel.
Turnips, Twenty Shillings a Bushel.
Apples, and Potatoes Twenty Shillings a Bushel.
Cabbages, Four Shillings apiece.
Cyder, Five Pounds a Barrel.
Rum, Twenty Four Shillings a Gallon by the Hoghead.
Butter, Four Shillings a Pound by the Tub.
Sugar, Brown, Three Shillings a Pound.
Candles, six Shillings a Pound.
Common Soap, Four Shillings and six Pence a Pound.
[The above Prices are in Bills of the Old Tawer.]

ANNA POLIS.

By Letters of undoubted Credit, from the Northward, since
our last, we are informed, that by several Vessels arrived from
different Parts; they had an Account, that there had been an
Engagement between his Majesty's Forces, and the Rebels, in
which 9000 of the latter were destroy'd; and the young
Chevalier taken Prisoner. The particulars of which bloody
Engagement, we are in daily Expectation of, but have not
yet receiv'd.

A Ship is just arrived in *Choptank* from *Liverpool*, after a long
Passage, she brings advice, that on the 23d or 24th of November
past, General Wade with 16000 Men, General Ligonier with
18000 Men, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland
with 12000 Men, were within two or three Days march of the
Pretender's Army which was then in *Lancashire*: so that 'tis
more than probable, that the above Account of their Defeat
is true and may be depended on.

Last Saturday Evening, from 10 'til near 12 o'Clock, we
had a remarkable Appearance of the *Aurora Borealis*, or North-
ern Twilight. It extended a full Quarter of the Compass, and
in some Places resembled a red-hot Oven. The Coruscations,
or Streams of Light, which were numerous, and continually
changing Shape and Situation, reach'd near 50 Degrees towards
the Zenith.

Custom-House, ANNA POLIS, Entered.

Schooner Essex, John Micou, from Virginia.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAN away a few Weeks ago from the Subscriber, of the
City of Annapolis, a Convict Servant Man named
John Bailey: He is a lusty dirty looking Fellow, about twenty
four Years of Age, has a very sore Leg, and four Letters below
his Right Thumb joint, viz. I. B. H. N. and had on, when
he went away, a blue Jacket very little worn, and dirty Shirt
and Trowsers.

Whoever apprehends the said Servant and brings h'm to me
the Subscriber, at the City aforesaid, shall have thirty Shillings
Reward.
BARTON RODGETT.

FINE English Salt, at Three Shillings per Bushel; to be
Sold by the Subscriber, living on *Sassafras River*, in *Ma-
ryland*.
ALEXANDER LUNON.

March 1, 1745.

Whereas the Subscriber has been informed that *Solomon
Venton*, of *Talbot*, or *Dorchester* County, *Maryland*, is
dead: This is therefore to offer a Reward of Twenty Shillings
to any Person, who will give certain Information to the Sub-
scriber at *Port Tobacco*, or Mr. *James Nimmo* in *Annapolis*, whe-
ther the said *Solomon* be living or dead.
ANNE VENTON.
Broke

Roke away from a Shallop belonging to the Subscriber, in the Bay, against West River, on the 14th of February last, a Moses built Boat, about 12 or 14 Feet Keel, a Ring Bolt afore and one aft; her upper Streak has been painted black and yellow. Whoever will bring the said Boat to the Subscriber at Annapolis, shall have 15s. Reward; or 10s. for informing him where she is.

PATRICK, CREAGH.

Talbot County, February 23, 1746.

RAN away from the Subscribers, in Talbot County, Maryland, the three following Servant Men; viz.

Joseph Smith, an Irishman, about 22 Years of Age, a Weaver by Trade, is a pert bold-spoken Fellow, middle-sized, thin visaged, of a sanguine Complexion, pitted with the Small-Pox, and talks much on the Brogue: His Apparel was a yellowish Broad-Cloth Coat and Jacket, a Pair of old Plush Breeches, an old dark-colour'd Frazee Coat, a brown Wig, Country-made Shoes and Stockings, a Hat, and two Shirts, one white, the other check'd.

John Millar, a lusty well-set Fellow, of a red Complexion, his Hair cut, has a red Beard, and some Freckles on his Face and Hands; he was born either in Scotland or the North of England, is about 30 Years of Age, a Cooper by Trade, and pretends to several other Trades, as a Taylor, &c. His Apparel is an old brown Coat, an Over Runner with a Cape, a grey Kersey Jacket, a blue Hair-Plush ditto, with Metal Buttons, a brown Holland ditto wrought about the Breast with yellow Silks, old red Cloth Breeches, strip'd Trowsers, a brown Wig, Country-made Shoes and Stockings, a Pair of light-colour'd Worsted Stockings, a Worsted Cap, an old Hat, and several white and check'd Shirts.

James Lylis, an Irishman, a Weaver by Trade, a young squat Fellow, much freckled on the Face and Hands: His Apparel is a Country-made Coat, Linsey-woolsey Jacket and Breeches, a Pair of Shoes and Stockings, a Hat, Wig, and Shirt.

These Fellows will make a tolerable good Appearance, and are very subtil in contriving to get off.

Whoever will apprehend the said Servants, or any of them, shall have a Reward of 800 Pounds of Tobacco for each, and reasonable Charges, if taken in Maryland; and Five Pounds, Maryland Currency, for each, if taken in any other Province, and reasonable Charges.

JACOB HINDMAN,
ROBERT NEWCOM,
MARGARET LOWE.

AT the Subscriber's Brewing-Office in Annapolis, any Person may be supplied with the best Sorts of Malt Liquor, at reasonable Prices.

And all Housekeepers may be supplied twice a Week with good Table-Beer, in small Quantities, by sending their Caggs to the Office, at Sixpence per Gallon; and at Twelve Shillings by the Barrel.

MARK GIBSON.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. James Dick, lately gone to Great-Britain, are required to come forthwith and pay their respective Ballances, or expect further Trouble. And all Persons who have had any Dealings with the Subscriber since his Departure, are desired to come and settle their Accounts, by paying off the same, or giving Notes for their respective Debts.

The Subscriber has a well-sorted Parcel of European and India Goods, to be Sold either Whole-sale or Retail, for Sterling or Paper Money.

STEPHEN WEST, junior.

Whereas *James Brennan*, Block-maker, late of Annapolis, is supposed still to be in this Province: This is therefore to inform him, that he may hear of something much to his Advantage, by applying to

THOMAS FLEMING.

TO be Sold, for ready Money, or good Bills of Exchange, by the Subscriber, a choice Tract of Land, called *Holland's Adventure*, lying in the Fork of Patuxent River, within 5 Miles of Snowden's Iron-Works, containing 400 Acres; with two good Clap-board Dwelling-Houses, two good Tobacco Houses, several small Apple-Orchards, and a large Peach-Orchard: A pretty large Quantity of the said Land is already cleared, fit for Corn Fields or Pasturage. Any Person inclining to buy the said Land, may have it very reasonably, by applying to

SAMUEL BUDD.

RUN away from the Subscriber in St. Mary's County, on the 13th of January last, a Servant Man named *Gilbert Noaks*, of a middle Stature, has short black Hair, and is Country-born; he had on a new mill'd Plush light-colour'd Coat with white Metal Buttons, a coarse dark-colour'd Waistcoat, a Pair of mill'd Plush Breeches, two check'd and two new brown Osnabrigs Shirts, and an old Castor Hat. He went away with one *Richard Brazier*, who says he was born up the Bay, and talks much of being in the Expedition against Cuba; but is supposed to have run away from some Ship in Britain's Bay.

Whoever apprehends the said *Noaks*, and brings him home, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, if taken in St. Mary's County; or Forty Shillings, if taken elsewhere; besides what the Law allows.

ANNE GREENFIELD.

N. B. He has a Slit in his under Lip.

St. Michael's Parish, Talbot County, Jan. 25, 1746.

ANY unsettled Clergyman, of a fair Character, may meet with very good Encouragement, by applying to

HENRY NICOLL.

To be SOLD,

FOR Paper Money, or good Bills of Exchange, a very good Dwelling House, with a Lot of Ground whereon it stands, situate in the main Street leading from the Court-House in Annapolis to Severn Ferry. The House has been lately repaired, and is very convenient for a small Family; there is also a good Storehouse, in the Yard.

Whoever is inclinable to purchase, may, for further Information, both as to the House and Title (which is a Fee Simple), enquire of

RICHARD CHAIR.

Broke out of Prince George's County Goal, last Night, the two following Persons; viz.

Richard Hodges, committed for Felony, a short well-set Fellow, wears his own black bushy Hair, is of a swarthy Complexion, and has a downy Look; he has several Kinds of Cloathing, among which is a grey half thick Jacket, a brown Coat with flat Metal Buttons, and a red Duffel great Coat, which he commonly wears.

John Nicholson, a tall lusty Fellow, a Sawyer by Trade, a Prisoner for Debt; has an impudent Look and Behaviour, large black Eye-Brows which meet together; wears a light-colour'd Coat, and double-breasted Jacket of near the same Colour.

Whoever apprehends the said two Fellows, and brings them back to the said Prison, shall have Five Pounds Reward from

January 31, 1745-6.

JOHN COOKE, Sheriff.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his PRINTING-OFFICE in Charles-Street, where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, March 11, 1746.

FRANCFORT, October 6.

ON DAY last, the 4th Instant, being appointed for the Day of the Emperor's Coronation, his Imperial Majesty went from his Palace at Ten o' Clock in the Morning, accompanied by the Ambassadors of the secular Electors, and a numerous Retinue, to the Cathedral. The Emperor rode under a rich Canopy, supported by 12 Persons of Distinction, dressed in his Robes as King of the Romans. At the Entry of the Cathedral, his Imperial Majesty was received by the Electors of Mentz and Treves, who performed the Ceremony of the Coronation.

Milan (a City of Italy), Sept. 27. Yesterday the Spanish Troops took possession of this City, the Magistrates having sent two Deputies the 25th Instant, to carry the Keys thereof to the Infant Don Philip; and demanded at the same Time, that the Noblesse and the rest of the Inhabitants be confirmed in their Privileges. The Austrian Garrison has retired into the Citadel, which is one of the strongest in the World.

Frankfurt, October 13. The Adjutant-General of Prince Charles's Army arrived here the Day before Yesterday, with several Possillions sounding before him; and brought with him the Jewels and other rich Effects of the King of Prussia, taken by General Nadasti; together with his Prussian Majesty's Cabinet, in which were contained not only several Papers of Importance, but the Keys of his Cyphers, and the Plans of his military Projects; which may be truly said to be of more Consequence than a Victory.

From the Camp of Prince Charles, at Ertina in Bohemia, October 4, 1745.

Our Army remains quietly in the Camp it was possessed of before the Action of the 30th. By the Lists which are handed about here, the Loss of our Infantry in that Action does not amount to more than 2500 killed, wounded, missing and Prisoners; and about 600 Horse. General Nadasti took 800 Prisoners in the King of Prussia's Camp. The Officers and Domestics of his Majesty were sent back the next Day; but Prince Charles kept the strong Box, with the Papers, some of which are of so much Importance as to make ample Amends for what we have lost. The Hussars likewise presented to Prince Charles the military Chest, after having divided out of it 80,000 Ducats amongst themselves. The Horse is to be review'd To-morrow, from whence it is conjectured that the Campaign will soon be at an End.

Frankfurt, October 14. The 12th Instant the Elector of Mentz, and the Ambassadors of the other Electors, went to the Town-house, and there drew up an Act of Electoral Associa-

tion for restoring the Tranquility of the Empire, securing it from any foreign Invasion, and maintaining the Election of the Grand Duke against all those who may call it in Question.

Their Imperial Majesties set out Yesterday Morning for Vienna, under a triple Discharge of 100 Pieces of Cannon.

Genoa, Oct. 9. The English bombarded St. Remo for 29 Hours together; they threw in 600 Bombs, and fired 2000 Cannon-shot at that Place, without doing any notable Damage, the Bomb-ketches having been obliged to keep at too great a Distance. Three Vessels that lay in the Road were burnt down to the Surface of the Water, and the English took two others; after which they steered towards Leghorn.

Berlin, Oct. 19. The King has ordered fresh Assurances to be given to his most Christian Majesty, that he persists in the Design not to lay down his Arms but in Concert with France.

Hague, Oct. 21. M. Ammon, the Prussian Minister, has received a Courier from Berlin, which he immediately dispatched to London. This Courier carries very important Dispatches, the Contents of which we may be better informed of in a few Days: In the mean time it is certain, that the Prince of Anhalt Dessau has broke up his Army.

Vienna, Oct. 2, N. S. Twelve thousand Spaniards having scaled the Town of Pavia, and killed or taken 1500 Sabaudians, who were just arrived, fatigued by a forced March, the Magistrates of Milan sent their Keys on the 23d past to the Enemy that had passed the Tessin and the Po. We have just received Advice, that 5000 Prussians had taken possession of Jagendorf, the Insurgents having, at the Approach of the Enemy, abandoned that Place, with a good part of their Equipage, and retired to Tropau.

Jaromitz (a Town of Bohemia), Oct. 6. It is more and more confirmed every Day, that the Loss which the Prussians sustained in the late Battle amounts to between 9 and 10,000 Men; whereas we did not lose half that Number, reckoning Killed, Wounded, Prisoners, and Strayed. We are still in the same position that we took immediately after the Action, and our advanced Troops, viz. the Corps under Nadasti, Trenck, St. Andrew, Defossi, and Franchini, occupy the Posts they held before that Affair, and are very vigilant in cutting off the Enemy's Convoys; in which they succeed so well, that his Army began their March this Day, for want of Subsistence, in order to retire into Silesia, whither we shall in all Appearance follow them: We are even told this Moment, that our Vanguard will decamp this Day, or To-morrow at farthest, for that purpose.

Hague, Oct. 26. 'Tis now found that the Courts of Vienna and Saxony having made certain Discoveries of the King of Prussia's

Prussia's Conduct and Designs, that a Peace with that Prince, so long endeavoured to be accomplished, is vanished; and to make the Matter worse, we find ourselves at the Eve of being forced to become Principals in a general War, which we have so long endeavoured to avoid.

Hague, November 9. 'Tis the general Opinion here, that the States will call home the Garrisons of Tournay and Denbmond from England, and replace them with the same Number of Troops, to prevent a Rupture with France and Spain.

From the Portsmouth and Gosport GAZETTE. Nov. 7.
To the AUTHOR, &c.

THE young Pretender is not the less an Invader for his coming accompanied with so few Persons. If all that are now about him had come from abroad with him, he would not have been more an Usurper, or they greater Enemies. The Natives are always the greatest Enemies to their Country, when they are Enemies. The Turks are not fiercer Enemies to the Christians, than the popish Irish and popish Highlanders are to English Protestants: If they have, besides, long smarted as Fugitives, Traitors, and banish'd Outlaws, do they not return with heighten'd Rage, with Vengeance still more direful and bloody? Or, tho' they have never been abroad, nor felt the Punishment and Ignominy of Traitors; yet, if they have nourished continual Rancour against the Government, been continually bent upon it's Overthrow, and long sought it's Ruin, are they not habitual and ardent Foes to all that love and support it? Can any Croud of Intruders from abroad be conceived more fierce and implacable? Could a Herd of invading Tartars have proved more eager Thieves, more merciless Plunderers and Butchers, than the wild Clans following the young Pretender? There is one Good resulting from this shocking Evil, namely, that it is so shocking, and by it gives us a Sample of his Government, and of his Notions of Government. 'Tis is so glaring, that they who are not alarmed by it, deserve the sharpest Whips and the heaviest Chains, without Redemption or End.

Does he talk of a free Parliament? Mockery and Insult! Never was a more free Parliament than ours, or so much Property in any Parliament. There are several single Members in either House, able to buy every Follower he has, with all their Chiefs, and all the Lands of their Chiefs, without mortgaging, much less selling, his Estate. I could name to him the Lady of one Member, who has more Wealth upon her Toilet than would cloath his whole Army much better than they now are, after all their boundless Plunder.

What English County, or even small Borough, would own him, or his Writ, or chuse a Man fit for his Purpose? He can have no Prospect of any Parliament, but a Parliament of Highland Robbers, or Irish Rapparees; at best, such as they shall chuse and admit. What Parliament can he possibly have, but a Parliament like his Army, composed of Indigents, Outlaws, and Savages? What other Parliament would serve his Turn? He cannot but see the Dread and Antipathy of the Nation, flaming fiercely from every Corner of it against him; yet he has the Modesty and Confidence to talk of a new Parliament. The whole Nation are his Enemies, except some unnatural Desperadoes in it; nor can he ever hope for a Parliament, but of Desperadoes, such as the Nation will never chuse. Does he mean to have a free Parliament chosen by Force? 'Tis was the Scheme of his pretended Grandfather, who, like a true Tyrant, robbed the Electors of their Charters, and filled them with Creatures of his own: But even his own Creatures abhorring his Religion and his Tyranny, abandoned the Bigot and the Tyrant. Is better to be hoped from this proscribed Invader?

Parliamentary, he knows, sound charmingly to English Ears, and therefore tries with that Sound to charm Englishmen; but

whilst they have the Thing itself, they will not be mocked with the Grimace and mere Sound.

He comes from Rome to protect the English Church, from France to defend English Liberty, a Papist to protect Protestants: Can there be greater or more insulting Drillery? We enjoy more Liberty than any, than all the Nations of the Earth enjoyed, now or heretofore. We enjoy Religion in higher Perfection than ever, because every Man enjoys his own Religion; the Church is more secure than ever, because her Sons do not disgrace her by seeking to persecute Dissenters, or endanger her by the false Factionary at her Danger. His Majesty protects Property, and defends the Laws; his Subjects love and trust him: Never were there known such ardent, such active proofs of popular Confidence in a Prince.

Here is a System of national Felicity, a System unparalleled throughout the World! A Change from this System implies a Fall to final Misery and Destruction. The Bait of a new Parliament is an old Snare, the Cant of a Pretender. His Religion and his Principles (popish and arbitrary) are our Dread and Abomination: He is a Stranger in his Person; his Counsellors and Exiles are starving and desperate Outlaws; his Measures are barbarous; his Soldiers are Savages. If he regarded Parliaments, he would have staid 'til the Parliament had sent for him. He was intruded against the Voice of Parliament and of the Nation, the loud and repeated Voice of both. He tramples upon Law, he plunders Property, he imprisons and executes Men, he commits universal Spoil; yet talks of Right: He prophanes the Name Authority, and jests with that of Parliament. Did his pretended Grandfather love Parliaments? Would he be advised by Parliaments? Or, did he keep his Oaths to Parliaments?

His very Claim, the Claim of Descent, is a Defiance of Parliament, and Law, and Oaths. If the Parliament can exclude one King and chuse another, then is his Claim by Blood a Bubble; nay, it is Treason against the Constitution: But if that Claim prevail, then there is an End of Parliaments; and a Man may destroy a Nation, because he is called, or calls himself, King of it; or because his Ancestors, nay, because his pretended Ancestors, were Kings of it. If no Disqualification can disable him, then a Person unfit for the lowest Office in Life, is fit for the highest; one that is dumb may utter Laws, a deaf Man may listen to Counsel and hear Petitions, a frantic Enthusiast may dictate in Religion, and an Idiot, or, which is worse, a wilful and perjured Tyrant may govern the State.

Such is his latent Claim; it must be such; and he dare neither give it up, nor explicitly assert it. The Parliament, many, all Parliaments, have settled the Succession as it is now settled; forced to do so by the Perfidy, the Bigotry, the Frenzy, and Tyranny of his pretended Grandfather. Yet he mocks those that will be mocked, with an Appeal to the Parliament. He does not, he dares not describe what Sort of Parliament he means, how chosen, how principled; neither need he describe it: We can guess his Meaning. He must either have no Parliament, or one worse than none: In the Members, a desperate Fortune, and an implacable Spirit, will be the first Qualification; blind Bigotry the next; and abandoned Submission to his Will, the last and greatest, recommended by the other two.

So that whether he should have such a Parliament, or no Parliament, there will be an End of all genuine Parliaments. And then — what follows? Ask him, and he will not tell you; but I will, and all Men may guess; even whatever he pleases, final Bondage and the Inquisition, Monks and Frauds triumphant, Conscience oppressed, the Bible banished, Popery and Flames in Fashion, and Protestants burned, or their Bodies secured at the Expence of their Faith and their Souls. Here is a Catalogue of Woes, dreadful ones; yet not all. Behold them, BASTARDS! abhor them, and prevent them.

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A POPISH

A POPISH Government and a Protestant Parliament are a Contradiction; they are Fire and Water to each other. A popish Parliament in a Protestant Country is equally impossible. Will he declare himself a Protestant? He dares not: Nor shall we believe him if he do. The most furious Papists are his keenest Enemies, the most active to poison and pervert Protestants: The grossest Papists, almost Savages, are armed for him, and for our Destruction.

We have already a Protestant King, one of our own seeking and approving, never suspected of Popery, or of any Fraud, or in any Equivocation; his Progeny all Protestants by Principle and Education. Shall we risque a desperate Change, because the young Pretender talks civilly and makes Promises? Are not all his Actions lawless, most of them barbarous? And is Success likely to mend such a wild lawless Adventurer? He labours to be Master by Violence, and can never be safe 'til all Men be undone, 'til Will determine Law, and the Sword decide Property.

SUCH is thy threatened Fate, O ENGLAND! Rouse and expiate the Parricides that threaten it. The Spirit of the Nation has loudly displayed itself, and gloriously from Sea to Sea, with noble Ardour and Disdain, against a wanton Intruder, against savage Traitors and a Rebellion unprovoked. What remains, but to nourish and pursue that glorious Spirit? The Alternative is short, to save all, or to lose all; to destroy, or to be destroyed.

I am, SIR, &c.

MONTANUS.

THE CONTRADICTION.

WHEN GEORGE our King shall learn his Foes to fear;
And the French King the Truth of Oaths declare:

When Holland shall the Love of Gain forego,

And all the Friend sincere, or open Foe.

When HUNGARY's great Queen shall cease to save

Her Friends; or Prussia's King know what to have:

When POLAND's King shall Prussia's Monarch fear,

Or Russia's Empress to her Friends adhere;

The King of Portugal for War declare,

Or Wife of Spanish King her Husband fear:

When Sweden's Senate shall French Gold despise,

And Denmark's King shall leave off to be wise:

When th' Pope, with holy Water and the Cross,

And frightful Bulls, shall save his Land from Loss:

When Genoa gains by helping either Crown,

Or the SARDINIAN Monarch wants Renown:

When CHESTERFIELD shall write or speak amiss,

And when he writes, Men shall deny it his:

Then only shall the Highland Rabble bring

The young Pretender to be Scotland's King.

Dublin, October 5, 1745.

LONDON, October 6.

The last Letters from the Hague say, that the States-General wait only the Return of a Courier from Paris, in order to make a Resolution which cannot but have very salutary Effects, with regard to the present State of Affairs in Europe.

The French are dissatisfied and surprized at the great Credit the national Funds of this Kingdom have maintained during the present War; while those of France, tho' yielding (when paid) a much larger Interest, are fallen one Half, or near 100 per Cent. to the utter Ruin and Impoverishment of an infinite Number of their Subjects.

Several Irish Papists were committed to Prison on the first of this Instant, for seditious Words; and some Zealots had the Assurance to contradict our Preachers in their Pulpits. His Majesty's Bake-house at Dover, and the Stock of Farmers in

divers Parts, have been burnt down this Month, not without Suspicion of these wicked People.

Yesterday the Commissioners of the Victualling-Office contracted for 5500 Oxen, and 12400 Hogs, to be delivered with all convenient Speed.

October 19. By Letters from Dover of Yesterday's Date, we have Advice, that the French have seized on several Dutch Ships in their Ports; on which Account 'tis expected that War will be declared between the two Nations.

The Campaign in Flanders seems to be entirely at an End; but from Bohemia they write, that Prince Charles was preparing again to pursue the Prussians, and that they expected to hear of another Battle before the Troops take Winter Quarters.

NEW-YORK, January 20.

We have just received the following Account of a very extraordinary Riot at Newark, on Thursday last; viz. The Day before, one Nehemiah Baldwin, with two others, were apprehended there by Order of the Governor in Council, for being concerned in a former Riot, and committed to Jail: In the Morning one of them offered to give Bail, and the Sheriff for that Purpose took him out, in order to carry him to the Judge; but on their Way thither, a great Number of Persons appeared armed with Cudgels, coming down from the back Settlements, who immediately rescued the Prisoner in a very violent Manner, contrary to his own Desire: Upon this the Sheriff retreated to the Jail, where he raised 30 Men of the Militia, with their Officers, in order to guard it; but by Two o' Clock in the Afternoon the Mob being increased to about 300 strong, marched with the utmost Intrepidity to the Prison, declaring that if they were fired on they would kill every Man; and after breaking through the Guard, wounding and being wounded, they got to the Jail, which they broke open, setting at Liberty all the Prisoners they could find, as well Debtors as others, and then marched off in Triumph, using many threatening Expressions against those who had assisted the Authority. Several of the Guard as well as of the Mob were much wounded and bruised, and 'tis thought one of the latter is past Recovery. What may be the Consequence of this Affair is not easy to guess.

February 4. On Friday last came into our Harbour the Ship Ruby, Capt. Starkey, one of the Transport Ships with Soldiers for Louisburg, in about 11 Weeks from Gibraltar; by whom we are informed, that just before they left that Place, they had received Advice there, that Admiral Rowley, with a stout Fleet, was then very hotly engaged in bombarding the City of Genoa, and that some of his Ships had actually got Possession of the Bason thereof; so that it was expected they had, or would soon become Masters of the Place.

C. C. There has been a Report prevalent in Town some Days past, that a Vessel was arrived in the Sound in 10 Weeks from Holland, who brings Advice that the Pretender's Army in Scotland was entirely routed and discomfited by his Majesty's Army; but as we have no sufficient Vouchers for the Truth of it, we can look on it only as a Report.

We have Advice from the West-Indies, by Way of Boston, that Admiral Townshend is ordered home.

ANNAPOLIS.

We hear from Boston, that they had received Advice that Admiral Rowley had actually bombarded, and laid in Ashes, the Port-Town of St. Remo, belonging to the Genoese; after which he proceeded towards Genoa, in order to bombard that City.

This Day the General Assembly of this Province is to meet.

We

We have many and various Reports in relation to the Engagement between his Majesty's Forces, and the Rebels, mentioned in our last; some confirming, others contradicting it: But after the most diligent enquiry, we can't find any reason to doubt of the Truth of what we have already Publish'd. As neither the Northern nor the Southern Post, is yet come in, we must suspend any further particulars 'till next Week.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,
Sloop Ranger, Edmund Potter, from Virginia;
Ship Anne, Henry Salkeld, from Barbadoes.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

To be SOLD,

A Tract of Land called *Long Venture*, lying on the North Side of *South River*, containing 130 Acres; with two good Houses, a good Corn-House, and Tobacco House. For further Particulars, enquire of the Printer hereof.

RAN away a few Weeks ago from the Subscriber, of the City of *Annapolis*, a Convict Servant-Man named *John Briley*: He is a lusty dirty looking Fellow, about twenty four Years of Age, has a very sore Leg, and four Letters below his Right Thumb joint, viz. I. B. H. N. and had on, when he went away, a blue Jacket very little worn, and dirty Shirt and Trowsers.

Whoever apprehends the said Servant and brings him to me the Subscriber, at the City aforesaid, shall have thirty Shillings Reward.

BARTON RODGETT.

FINE *Engl'sh* Salt, at Three Shillings per Bushel, to be Sold by the Subscriber, living on *Sassafras River*, in *Maryland*.

ALEXANDER LUNON.

March 1, 1745.

Whereas the Subscriber has been informed that *Solomon Venton*, of *Talbot*, or *Dorset* County, *Maryland*, is dead: This is therefore to offer a Reward of Twenty Shillings to any Person, who will give certain Information to the Subscriber at *Port-Tobacco*, or Mr. *James Nimmo* in *Annapolis*, whether the said *Solomon* be living or dead.

ANNE VENTON.

BROKE out of *Prince George's* County Goal, last Night, the two following Persons; viz.

Richard Hodges, committed for Felony, a short well-set Fellow, wears his own black bushy Hair, is of a swarthy Complexion, and has a down Look; he has several Kinds of Cloathing, among which is a grey half thick Jacket, a brown Coat with flat Metal Buttons, and a red Duffel great Coat, which he commonly wears.

John Nicholson, a tall lusty Fellow, a Sawyer by Trade, a Prisoner for Debt; has an impudent Look and Behaviour, large black Eye-Brows which meet together; wears a light-colour'd Coat, and double-breasted Jacket of near the same Colour.

Whoever apprehends the said two Fellows, and brings them back to the said Prison, shall have Five Pounds Reward from

January 31, 1745-6.

JOHN COOKE, Sheriff.

St. Michael's Parish, *Talbot* County, Jan. 25, 1746.

ANY unfettered Clergyman, of a fair Character, may meet with very good Encouragement, by applying to

HENRY NIEOLS.

BROKE away from a Shallop belonging to the Subscriber, in the Bay, against *West River*, on the 14th of February last, a Moses built Boat, about 12 or 14 Feet Keel, a Ring-Bolt a fore and one aft; her upper Streak has been painted black and yellow. Whoever will bring the said Boat to the Subscriber at *Annapolis*, shall have 15 s. Reward; or 10 s. for informing him where she is.

PATRICK CREAGH.

Talbot County, February 23, 1746.

RAN away from the Subscribers, in *Talbot* County, *Maryland*, the three following Servant Men; viz.

Joseph Smith, an Irishman, about 22 Years of Age, a Weaver by Trade, is a pert bold-spoken Fellow, middle-sized, thin visaged, of a sanguine Complexion, pitted with the Small-Pox, and talks much on the Brogue: His Apparel was a yellow Broad-Cloth Coat and Jacket, a Pair of old Plush Breeches, an old dark-colour'd Freeze Coat, a brown Wig, Country-made Shoes and Stockings, a Hat, and two Shirts, one white, the other check'd.

John Millar, a lusty well-set Fellow, of a red Complexion, his Hair cut, has a red Beard, and some Freckles on his Face and Hands; he was born either in *Scotland* or the North of *England*, is about 30 Years of Age, a Cooper by Trade, and pretends to several other Trades, as a Taylor, &c. His Apparel is an old brown Coat, an Over Runner with a Cape, a grey Kersey Jacket, a blue Hair-Plush ditto, with Metal Buttons, a brown Holland ditto wrought about the Breast with yellow Silk, old red Cloth Breeches, strip'd Trowsers, a brown Wig, Country-made Shoes and Stockings, a Pair of light-colour'd Worsted Stockings, a Worsted Cap, an old Hat, and several white and check'd Shirts.

James Lylis, an Irishman, a Weaver by Trade, a young squat Fellow, much freckled on the Face and Hands; His Apparel is a Country-made Coat, Linsey-woolsey Jacket and Breeches, a Pair of Shoes and Stockings, a Hat, Wig, and Shirt.

These Fellows will make a tolerable good Appearance, and are very subtil in contriving to get off.

Whoever will apprehend the said Servants, or any of them, shall have a Reward of 800 Pounds of Tobacco for each, and reasonable Charges, if taken in *Maryland*; and Five Pounds, *Maryland* Currency, for each, if taken in any other Province, and reasonable Charges.

JACOB HINDMAN,

ROBERT NEWCOM,

MARGARET LOWE.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. *James Dick*, lately gone to *Great-Britain*, are required to come forthwith and pay their respective Ballances, or expect further Trouble. And all Persons who have had any Dealings with the Subscriber since his Departure, are desired to come and settle their Accounts, by paying off the same, or giving Notes for their respective Debts.

The Subscriber has a well-sorted Parcel of *European* and *India* Goods, to be Sold either Whole-sale or Retail, for Sterling or Paper Money.

STEPHEN WEST, junior.

At the Subscriber's Brewing Office in *Annapolis*, any Person may be supplied with the best Sorts of Malt Liquor, at reasonable Prices.

And all Housekeepers may be supplied twice a Week with good Table Beer, in small Quantities, by sending their Caggs to the Office, at Sixpence per Gallon; and at Twelve Shillings by the Barrel.

MARK GIBSON.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his PRINTING-OFFICE in *Charles-Street*; where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, March 18, 1746.

ANNAPOLIS.

A sufficient Number of Delegates not appearing on Tuesday last, to compose a Lower House of Assembly of this Province, the same was prorogued to the next Day; when they met, and unanimously made choice of the Honourable Col. Edward Sprigg, a Member for Prince George's County, for their Speaker, and of Major William Tilghman for their Clerk; both of which being approved of by the Governor, his Excellency opened the Session with the following Speech.

Gentlemen of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly,

It is much against my Inclination that I am obliged to meet you at this early Season; but as the Safety of his Majesty's Subjects, in this and the neighbouring Provinces, is the Motive, I am persuaded you will cheerfully submit to some little Inconveniencies for the public Good.

In a Letter I have received from Mr. Clinton, the Governor of New-York, he represents in strong Terms, that the Sollicitations and Arts practised by our Enemies the French, and their Jesuitical emissaries, have rendered the Fidelity of the Six Nations of Indians greatly to be suspected; and that there is too much Reason to apprehend that they will be seduced and drawn off from our Alliance, unless speedy and proper Methods be taken to prevent it.

This is the Purport of Mr. Clinton's Letter; and I think it incumbent on me particularly to recommend this Affair to your serious Consideration. It is a Matter which, as it offers you an Opportunity of shewing your Care for the public Safety, so it gives you a fair Occasion of manifesting your Duty and Zeal for his Majesty's Person and Service; an Occasion the more gladly to be embraced at this Time, as we are yet not informed of the Issue of that unnatural and wicked Rebellion, broke out in Great-Britain, in Favour of a Popish Pretender.

I cannot help adding, these poor Indians have at all times, if we duly consider their Circumstances, a Claim to our Compassion and Assistance; but in our present Situation, when their Friendship is of great Importance to us, it would be highly impolitic to leave them to be seduced by our Enemies, who will not fail of applying to their Necessities; which, as they give us the first Offer of relieving, I doubt not you will come to such a Resolution as will contribute to secure the Fidelity of these People, and disappoint the Schemes of an Enemy ambitious of making all Mankind as meer Slaves as themselves.

Mr. Clinton's Letter will be laid before you.

To his Excellency THOMAS BLADEN, Esq. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Maryland;

The humble Address of the Upper House of Assembly.

May it please your Excellency,

WE return you our hearty Thanks for the Speech you was pleased to make at the Opening of this Assembly; and as we are well satisfied that nothing but the Safety of his Majesty's Subjects is the Motive of your meeting us at this Season, so we assure you of our Disposition, not only now, but at all Times, to submit to some Inconveniencies for the Sake of the public Good.

We are very sensible of how great Importance it is to us, to preserve the Fidelity and Friendship of the Six Nations of Indians, especially under our present Circumstances; and we assure you that we will cheerfully concur in the most proper Measures to prevent and disappoint the Designs of our Enemies, or any of their Jesuitical emissaries, either amongst the Indians, or elsewhere.

We shall gladly embrace every Occasion of manifesting our Duty and Zeal for his Majesty's Person and Service; and to testify our Abhorrence and Detestation of that wicked and unnatural Rebellion, raised in Great-Britain, in Favour of a popish Pretender.

And as we are fully convinced that we should be greatly wanting, not only in our Duty to his Majesty and the Public, but in the Care of our own Safety, should we leave those Indians under the Temptations which their Necessities may induce them to, of yielding to the Seducement of our Enemies; so we shall very readily join in every Thing that may be proper to secure them to our Interest, which we think ourselves obliged to in good Policy, as well as Humanity.

March 14, 1745-6.

B. TASKER, President.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following Answer.

Gentlemen of the Upper House of Assembly,

I Thank you for your Address; your Professions of Duty to our Sovereign, and Detestation of that horrid Rebellion now carried on against his Person and Crown, are, I am persuaded, very sincere, and, as such, give me the highest Satisfaction.

T. BLADEN.

To His Excellency THOMAS BLADEN, Esq; Governor of
MARYLAND;

The humble ADDRESS of the House of Delegates.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Delegates of the Freemen of the Province aforesaid, in Assembly convened, take Leave to assure your Excellency, that we would cheerfully and with Pleasure undergo far greater Inconveniencies for the public Good and Safety of our Fellow-Subjects, than we conceive will arise from your calling us together at this early Season.

THE Purport and subject Matter of Governor Clinton's Letter, which you have been pleased to lay before us, shall be duly considered; and we will endeavour to come to such a Resolution thereupon, as may be consistent with Prudence and good Policy.

WORDS cannot express our Detestation and Abhorrence of that wicked and unnatural Rebellion, which is broke out in Great-Britain, in favour of a popish Pretender: And such is our unshaken Fidelity, and invariable Attachment to our most gracious Sovereign, that we are ready to sacrifice our Lives and Fortunes in Defence of his Person and Government; nor can we owe less to so good and gracious a King, who, through the whole Course of his Reign, has made the Ease and Happiness of his People, the great End of all his Actions.

March 14.
1745-6.

Signed by Order of the House,
EDWARD SPRIGG, Speaker.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following Answer.

Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly,

YOUR Address gives me much Satisfaction, as I find in it a strong Sense of Duty and Zeal for the Person and Dignity of our most gracious Sovereign, and an Abhorrence of that wicked and detestable Rebellion carried on by the avowed Enemies of Liberty and our happy Constitution. I make no Question but you will give Mr. Clinton's Letter a proper Consideration.

T. BLADEN.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, March 8, 1745-6.

Yesterday arrived a Vessel from Barbadoes, by which we have English Papers to the 3d of December, brought there by a Packet-Boat: The principal News they contain is, That when it was supposed all the Armies were going into Winter Quarters, the Campaign was renewed again by the Austrians, Saxons, and Prussians; the former having entered Silesia, and the latter Saxony, and taken Leipsick. The two main Armies, under Prince Charles and the King of Prussia, were marching towards each other, and a Battle was expected. The Russians are actually marching 57000 Men, under the Generals Lasi and Kuth, to the Assistance of the Elector of Saxony; and the Poles are likewise raising the Pospolite. The French are also in motion again in the Low-Countries, and seem to threaten Antwerp and Mons.

As to home Affairs, Carlisle made some small Resistance to the Rebels, and surrender'd upon Terms; Wade was marching to it's Relief, when he met the News: A great Storm of Snow fell upon his Army, so deep, that it was with Difficulty he got Back to Newcastle. On the 27th his Army marched Southward, to go to Lancashire. The Town of Chester is fortifying. By the breaking of Warrington Bridge, the Rebels were disappointed of crossing the Mersey; and thereupon turn'd into Der-

byshire, their Number not being above 8000: The Duke and General Ligonier, with two small Armies, endeavour to come up with them; but they make such quick Marches, that the King's Troops cannot come up with them, the Roads being exceedingly bad, &c. His Majesty's Ship Fox is lost in a Storm near Dunbar, all the Crew perish'd but the Mate and 8 Men. The Regiment in the French Service, called Drummond's, is embarked for Scotland; some of the Companies are landed at Montrose. One Ship that had 4 Companies on board was drove among the Rocks at Peter-head, by the Saltash Sloop of War. A Ship, with 300 French Soldiers and Officers, drove ashore near Boston in Lincolnshire; some killed, the rest taken. November 26th, the Rebels were at Preston. On the 28th, Marshal Wade's Army was at Pensbridge. On the 29th, a Party of the Rebels came to Liverpool. Same Day, the Duke arrived at Liebfild. On the 14th, Lord Loudon was at Inverness, had received Money and Arms brought by the Saltash; had a considerable Force, and was preparing to attack some Rebels left in Scotland. Nine French Ships landed Soldiers at Montrose and Stonehenge, the 22d. On the 29th, the Rebel Army was at Manchester, where he was proclaimed, and levied the Excise, as at other Places. December 1st, they crossed the Mersey. On the 2d, they were at Congleton, near Newcastle under Lyme. The Duke was at Stone, with the Army consisting of 10 old Battalions of Foot, and 6 Regiments of Dragoons. On the 3d, a Party of the Rebels were at Albourne, near Derby; the Remainder at Leek.

Letters from Barbadoes say, the Packet-Boat brought further Advices, that on the Approach of the Duke's Army, the Rebels retired Northward towards Carlisle. That some English Privateers had taken the Pretender's youngest Son, with several French Noblemen and Officers, in their Way to Scotland. Another Letter says, 'I can only just tell you, that the Pretender was returned to Carlisle: That Admiral Mordaunt has taken his younger Brother, with a Duke, 3 Earls, and many other inferior Persons; and taken and sunk 20 Transports.'

Thus, in great Haste, I have thrown together the Heads of the News. — I hope we shall soon have better; and as Packet-Boats are now established to sail every Month to America, we may expect Intelligence more regularly than heretofore.

P. S. The Vessels that brought the News to St. Kitt's and Rhode-Island, of the Defeat of the King of Prussia and the Pretender, must have sail'd later than this Packet-Boat, if that News be true."

On Friday last Philip Fir, a Person very well known in this Town and Province (not for his Honesty), was whipp'd and pillory'd, pursuant to Sentence of the County-Court; to the universal Satisfaction of the Spectators.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Leghorn, October 9. It is confidently reported here, that the famous Baron Neuhoft has embarked for Corsica, on board an English Man of War, after having had several Conferences with Admiral Rowley.

Genoa, October 9. The English Fleet has given Marks of the Relentment of that Nation in several Places upon our Coast, particularly at Final, where many Houses near the Sea have been set on Fire, and great Damage done to the City by the Bombs, and the Cannon of the Ships. 'Tis said, the Inhabitants thought to have prevented this Treatment, and to that End sent Deputies to the Admiral, to tell him, That as they were not Genoese, nor Dependents on the Republick, he might fetch take Water; and that if he wanted fresh Provisions, they would supply him therewith: But he ordered them to retire, and told them, That he was going to send them some fresh Provisions, and immediately

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immediately began to fire upon the City. We are informed that the English design to return hither again, in order to bombard this City, and reduce it to Ashes.

L O N D O N.

Extract of a Letter from Durham, November 3.

"A Highlander came lately to Hexham, and after staying there some Time, enlisted himself among the Militia; but happening to get drunk, amidst his Cups began to wish well to the Pretender's Cause; upon this he was immediately secured, and has since confessed he was sent by the Pretender, to bring an exact Account of the Number of the King's Forces that were to march against him; and of the Number of Militia and other Persons who bear Arms in these Northern Counties: And that another was sent to Newcastle at the same Time, and upon the same Errand.

October 7. By a private Letter, dated the 21st of July, from Rattan, near the Bay of Honduras, to a Merchant of this City, we have Advice of the great Benefits and Convenience that is already perceived will accrue from being possessed of that Island; which is no more than three Hours Sail from the Spanish Main. There is so fine a Harbour, that no Wind can hurt any Vessel in it; at the Entrance whereof is a Fort that mounts 24 Guns, 18 Pounders, and 12 Guns, 12 Pounders: A new brick Castle is erecting; there is already a little Town built, consisting of 150 Houses, which are inhabited, and carry on a Trade to Truck-filho.

Extract of a Letter from Newcastle, November 3.

"Last Monday in the Afternoon a Man begging at Brentford, was known by some Soldiers, who caused him to be apprehended, and carried before a Magistrate; and upon searching him, a Lieutenant's Commission in the French Service was found in his Pocket; whereupon he was committed into safe Custody."

Our ENTRIES last Week should have been CLEARANCES; which Mistake was occasioned by a Blunder of Mr. (little) Smith's.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

Annapolis, March 17th, 1745, 6.

WHEREAS several Reports have been industriously spread, that Mr. Samuel Hyde, Merchant in London, was become Bankrupt, and many plausible Circumstances made use of to gain Credit to the said Reports; and particularly, that Col. Taylor of Virginia had certain Advice of it, and acquainted Major Champ therewith: And altho' all the said Reports appear now to be false and malicious, yet many of the Correspondents of the said Mr. Hyde were so far alarm'd as to commence Actions in several County Courts in this Province against him, in order to Attach his Effects, before there was any possibility of undeceiving them. But as all concerned may now be fully satisfied of the injustice done to them, as well as to Mr. Hyde's Character, I hope they will stop all further Proceedings, and thereby prevent the necessity of removing the Causes to the Provincial Court, which will be attended with a great deal of Expence; which Expence, I wish those, who have been unwarily and (I really believe) with reluctance, drawn, by the falshood and malice of ill People, into the commencement of the Suits, would save themselves. And as to the Authors of the said Reports, they may depend on being called to an Account for the Mischief they have done.

D. DUNLAP.

UPON Hearing the Report which came from Virginia, that Col. Taylor had received Advice that Mr. Hyde was broke, and that the Colonel had, by Letter, advised Maj. Champ thereof: I dispatched a Messenger, with a Letter to Col. Taylor, requesting him to let me know whether he had received any such Advice; to which he returned me an Answer in these Words, No Letters that I have received make any mention of Mr. Hyde, and am sorry to contradict Mr. Skinner, as I cannot recollect that I ever mentioned that Gentleman to Maj. Champ, tho' had heard a rumour of his being broke, and understood that Report to have come from Maryland.

When I wrote to Col. Taylor, I did not know the Person's Name who had spread the Report, and believe I called him Skinner, or Skinner, but since have been informed that his Name is Skyrin.

B. TASKER.

St. Mary's County, Maryland, Mar. 4, 1746.

THE public School of this County being vacant, any Person qualified for a Master, according to an Act of Assembly of this Province, on his Application to the Visitors of the aforesaid School, will meet with suitable Encouragement.

Signed per Order, JOHN LEWELLIN.

STolen or strayed from the Plantation of the Subscriber, near the lower Falls of Potomack, a middle-sized black Gelding, with a hanging Mane, and a Bob Tail, branded on the Off Buttock. Whoever will bring the said Gelding to the aforesaid Plantation, shall have twenty Shillings Reward, and three Pounds if stolen, on securing the Thief, so that he may be brought to Justice.

DANIEL STODDERT.

Baltimore County, Maryland, March 14, 1745, 6.

THE Subscriber intending to depart this Province for London, this Summer, desires all Persons who have any Affairs to settle with him, either on his own Account, or on Account of Mr. Jonathan Forward, Merchant in London (for whom he is Agent), to come and finish the same by the 10th Day of May next, or else they may expect Trouble. He also advises those who have any Demands upon him, to send them in, and they shall be paid.

He has a Parcel of very sortable European Goods, to the Value of about 300 l. Sterling, which he will sell very cheap, either for Bills of Exchange, Paper Money, or Tobacco.

He is also empowered by the Executrix of Capt. Daniel Bowly, late of Baltimore-Town, deceased, to demand and receive the Debts due to his Estate: Whoever is indebted thereto, is required forthwith to discharge the same.

DARBY LUX.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Friday the 14th of this Instant, a white Servant Man named Thomas Wood, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has a leath Complexion, short brown Hair, and one of his fore Teeth broke: His Apparel; when he went away, was an Olmabrigs Shirt, a white Kersey Coat with white Metal Buttons, a white Cotton Waistcoat and Breeches, grey Stockings, Country-made Shoes, and sometimes wears Trowlers; he is a Well-Country Englishman, and speaks the Language peculiar to the People of that Part of the Country. He goes by the Name of John Wilson, and pretends he has served 5 Years in the Country; and has got a Pass, which he has forged, of which he is very capable, as he writes a good Hand, and is a sly cunning Fellow. He has a spare Shirt, and a Pair of brown Breeches. Whoever secures the said Servant, and brings him to me at Annapolis, shall have 20 s. Reward, besides what the Law allows, and all reasonable Charges.

GEO. STEWART.

A Tract of Land called *Long Feature*, lying on the North Side of *South River*, containing 130 Acres; with two good Houses, a good Corn-House, and Tobacco-House. For further Particulars, enquire of the Printer hereof.

FINE *English Salt*, at Three Shillings per Bushel, to be Sold by the Subscriber, living on *Sassafras River*, in *Maryland*.
ALEXANDER LUNON.

March 1, 1745.

WHEREAS the Subscriber has been informed that *Salomon Veston*, of *Talbot*, or *Dorset County, Maryland*, is dead: This is therefore to offer a Reward of Twenty Shillings to any Person, who will give certain Information to the Subscriber at *Port-Tobacco*, or *Mr. James Nimmo* in *Annapolis*, whether the said *Salomon* be living or dead.

ANNE VENTON.

BROKE away from a Shallop belonging to the Subscriber, in the Bay, against *West River*, on the 14th of February last, a Moles built Boat, about 12 or 14 Feet Keel, a Ring-Bolt afore and one aft; her upper Streak has been painted black and yellow. Whoever will bring the said Boat to the Subscriber at *Annapolis*, shall have 15s. Reward; or 10s. for informing him where she is.

PATRICK CREAGH.

AT the Subscriber's Brewing-Office in *Annapolis*, any Person may be supplied with the best Sorts of Malt Liquor, at reasonable Prices.

And all Housekeepers may be supplied twice a Week with good Table Beer, in small Quantities, by sending their Cags to the Office, at Sixpence per Gallon; and at Twelve Shillings by the Barrel.

MARK GIBSON.

ALl Persons indebted to *Mr. James Dick*, lately gone to *Great Britain*, are required to come forthwith and pay their respective Balances, or expect further Trouble. And all Persons who have had any Dealings with the Subscriber since his Departure, are desired to come and settle their Accounts, by paying off the same, or giving Notes for their respective Debts.

The Subscriber has a well-forted Parcel of *European and Indian Goods*, to be sold either Whole-sale or Retail, for Sterling or Paper Money.

STEPHEN WEST, junior.

BRoke out of *Prince George's County Goal*, last Night, the two following Persons; *viz.*

Richard Hodges, committed for Felony, a short well-set Fellow, wears his own black bushy Hair, is of a swarthy Complexion, and has a down Look; he has several Kinds of Cloathing, among which is a grey half thick Jacket, a brown Coat with flat Metal Buttons, and a red Duffel great Coat, which he commonly wears.

John Nicholson, a tall lusty Fellow, a Sawyer by Trade, a Prisoner for Debt; has an impudent Look and Behaviour, large black Eye-Brows which meet together; wears a light-colour'd Coat, and double-breasted Jacket of near the same Colour.

Whoever apprehends the said two Fellows, and brings them back to the said Prison, shall have Five Pounds Reward from

January 31, 1745-6.

JOHN COOKE, Sheriff.

RAN away from the Subscriber, and left nothing behind him but his Senses, a *latter-mitted*, *frivolous* Fellow, known by the Name of *Barz*, alias *Bavins*, he wore, when he went away, a string of Bells, which make a hideous jingling, and discordant noise, his Speech is frothy and incoherent, inclining more to *Rhime* than *Reason*, he talks much of the *Ladies*, whom he styles *Belles* and pretending to aim at *Peace*, he unhappily rides into *Satyr*, he deals much in insignificant Rhimes, being far gone in the poetical *itch*, for which the ingenious Doctor *Polypharmacus* lately had him in the powdering Tub: His Performances are little understood by any body, least of all by himself, not upon Account of sublimity of Style, and fine Sentiments, but rather a dark indefinite Expression, and a motley Rabble of confus'd Ideas, and unnatural Comparisons and Allusions; He may, therefore, probably have sundry things about him, such as *Bundles of Papers*, scribbled over with poetical *Trumpery*, and *Conceits* of his own Composition, so monstrously form'd and void of Sense, as to be utterly unintelligible.

Among these Papers, there is a deal of Rubbish and Lumber, which is all his own; but what is good, if any such you find, is purloin'd and stolen from others, and therefore must be return'd to *Pope* and *Prior* their right Owners. The Flowers of his Poetry are gathered from the *Dunghill*, the *Kennel*, or the *little House*, and his *Prose* is exactly to the Tune of *Billinggate* *Declamations*. In a word, to relish his Compositions 'tis absolutely necessary for one to have been very much conversant with *Scoundrels*, as is evident from his late *dirty Epistle* to the *City of A*.

I cannot give any Account of his *Parentage* and *Country*, and despair of ever being able to succeed in such an Attempt, considering what some intelligent Persons have lately advanced, that he never had any *Ancestors*, because he is universally acknowledged to be an *Original*. He pretends to some Knowledge in *Pagan*, too; in that he cannot rival an *Old Woman*: His Discourse is entirely *extraneous*, and he throws out his *Sarcastes*, as a *Scavenger* would do *Tub* of *Reverence*, for his whole Talk and especially his Compositions turn upon *Be-sh-t-t-ng* and being *Be-sh-t*, treading upon a *T-t*, pulling it out of his own *Bosom* and dropping it into a *Lady's* eating and chewing it as one would do a *Sugar Plumb*. He is a natty Fellow, for the *Splinter Ani*, or *Bam Musell*, in him being preternaturally relaxed, he is very apt to bewray himself in Company, and being somewhat foolish, is insensible of his *Machavaviour*, and lays all the blame upon others. He seldom is heard to praise any Person but himself, his whole *Drift* is *Defamation* and *Censure*, and that frequently convey'd under the *Swam Name* of *Panegyric*, to which he is a mighty Pretender. He is very apt to condemn, upon *Hear-say*, Performances he never saw, and even if he sees them, his Criticism is void of Judgment, for he *Censures* as much for the sake of *Censure*, as he *praises* for the sake of *Praise*. He is noted for his irreconcilable hatred to the *Presbyterians*, whom upon every occasion he shews the strongest Disposition to persecute, tho' himself may be, for aught I know, a *Methodian*.

If he is known by these Marks, and brought to the Subscriber by any Person who goes upon the chase after him, such Person or Persons apprehending him, because it is a difficult matter so to do, shall have, as a Reward, all the Profits arising from his *Poems*, made over to him and his, or them and their Heirs, for One hundred Years to come, besides what the Law allows in such Cases, by

JENOLAKIM JERKUN.

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, March 25, 1746.

The SPEECH of his Excellency PHILIP Earl of CHESTERFIELD, Lord Lieutenant-General, and General Governor of Ireland, to both Houses of Parliament, at Dublin, on Tuesday the 8th Day of October, 1745.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I AM honoured with the King's Commands to meet you here in Parliament, and to co-operate with you in whatever may tend to establish or promote the true Interest of this Kingdom: His Majesty's tender Concern for all his Subjects, and your Zeal and Duty for him, have mutually been too long experienced, for me now to represent the one, or recommend the other.

Your own Reflections will best suggest to you the Advantages you have enjoyed under a Succession of Protestant Princes, by Nature inclined, and by legal Authority enabled to preserve and protect you, as your own History, and even the Experience of some still alive among you, will best paint the Miseries and Calamities of a People scourged, rather than governed, by blind Zeal and lawless Power.

These Considerations must necessarily excite your highest Indignation at the Attempt now carrying on in Scotland, to disturb his Majesty's Government, by a Pretender to his Crown: One nursed up in civil and religious Error: Formed to Persecution and Oppression, in the Seat of Superstition and Tyranny; whose groundless Claim is so contrary to the natural Rights of Mankind, as to the particular Laws and Constitutions of these Kingdoms; whose only Hopes of Support are placed in the Enemies of the Liberties of Europe in general; and whose Success would consequently destroy your Liberty, your Property, and your Religion. But this Success is little to be feared, his Majesty's Subjects giving daily and distinguished Proofs of their Zeal for the Support of his Government, and the Defence of his Person; and a great Number of national Troops, together with six thousand Dutch, cheerfully furnished to his Majesty by his good Allies the States-General, being now upon their March to Scotland; a Force more than sufficient to check the Progress, and chastise the Insolence, of a rebellious and undisciplin'd Multitude.

The Measures that have hitherto been taken to prevent the Growth of Popery, have, I hope, had some, and will still have a greater Effect; however I leave it to your Consideration, whether nothing farther can be done, either by new Laws, or by the more effectual Execution of those in Being, to secure this Nation against the great Number of Papists, whose speculative

Errors would only deserve Pity, if their pernicious Influence upon civil Society did not both require and authorize Restraint.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the proper Officers to lay before you the several Accounts and Estimates, and I have the Pleasure of acquainting you, that I have nothing to ask, but the usual and necessary Supplies for the Support of the Establishment.

The King having thought it necessary at this Time to send for two Battalions more from hence, has ordered that immediately upon their landing in England, they shall be put upon the British Establishment; and that the supplementary Increase of regular Forces for your Defence here, shall be made in the least expensive Manner, by additional Companies only; after which Augmentation, the Number of Troops will still be within the usual military Establishment.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with the greatest Satisfaction that I hear of the present flourishing State of your Linnen Manufacture, and I most earnestly recommend to you the Care and Improvement of so valuable a Branch of your Trade; let not it's Prosperity produce Negligence, and let it never be supposed to be brought to it's utmost Extent or Perfection. Trade has always been the best Support of all Nations, and the principal Care of the Wise.

I PERSUADE myself, that the Business of this Session will be carried on with the Temper and Unanimity, which a true and unbiassed Regard for the Public naturally produces, and which the present State of Affairs more particularly demands. For my own Part, I make you no Professions; you will, you ought, to judge of me only by my Actions.

L O N D O N.

November 16. Major-General Batteraux's Regiment, in it's March to the North, halted 24 Hours at Halifax; where they were supplied with all Manner of Refreshments in the kindest and most bountiful Manner. Desiring to know what was to pay at their leaving the Town, the Magistrates told them they were heartily welcome, and would not take a Farthing. The Regiment then drew up on an Eminence near the Town, and gave three Discharges by way of Thanks.

On Tuesday last a Fire happened at Ricaut, in Oxfordshire, the Seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of Abingdon, a great Part of which was consumed; and his Lordship's Son, the Lord Norreys, a fine Youth of about 15 Years, was burnt to Death in his Chamber.

Nov. 19. Last Week some of the Quakers, in Behalf of themselves, and others of their Persuasion, waited on Sir William Young, General Ligonier, and other proper Officers, with

an Offer, at their Expence, to furnish the Troops employed in his Majesty's Service, in this severe Season of the Year, in the North, with woollen Waistcoats to double over the Breast and Belly, long enough to be under their Waistbands, to be worn under their other Cloathing; which was well accepted; and ten Thousand will be ready to be delivered in four or five Days, and the rest with the utmost Expedition.

December 20. At 12 o' Clock last Sunday Night, arrived an Express from his Royal Highness the Duke, with, as 'tis said, the following Particulars of a Skirmish at Clifton: The Rebels there were about 2000; in less than an Hour they were forced out of the Village: Thirty of them were found killed, but not one of the wounded, whom they carried off: Eighty were made Prisoners: Only 12 of the 40 Dragoons, mentioned in the Gazette, are killed, and the rest wounded. The Duke had all the Foot with him on Friday, and 3 Pieces of Cannon. His Royal Highness designed to march that Day towards Carlisle, in Hopes the Rebels would be stopped by two Bridges which he had ordered to be broke down; if not, to follow them to Carlisle, and besiege them if they said.

Penrith, in Cumberland, December 20. The Rebels having carried off their killed and wounded, when they were driven out of the Village of Clifton by the King's Forces, it has not been possible to ascertain their Loss; but since that Affair about 20 of their People have been taken Prisoners.

About 10 o' Clock on Wednesday Night, that Corps of the Rebels which was at Penrith, and had ordered their Cannon and Baggage to advance during the Skirmish, retired with the utmost Precipitation to Carlisle, where they arrived Yesterday Morning about ten. It was so dark, and the Country so covered, that it was not possible to pursue them that Night; and the Troops being fatigued with the forced Marches they had made through very bad Roads, they halted at Penrith Yesterday, and were joined last Night by the greatest Part of the Foot, and by the Remainder this Morning.

Whitball, Decemb. 22. This Day arrived a Courier from Dresden, with Letters from the Hon. Thomas Villars, Esq; his Majesty's Minister and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Saxony, giving an Account, That on the 25th, N. S. two Treaties of Peace were signed there under his Majesty's Mediation, by the respective Plenipotentiaries; viz. One between the Empress Queen of Hungary and the King of Prussia, and the other between his Prussian Majesty and the King of Poland Elector of Saxony.

Dec. 26. It is said the Elector Palatine will be included in the Treaty concluded between the Queen of Hungary, the Elector of Saxony, and the King of Prussia: — That the following are some of the Articles: viz. The King of Prussia keeps Possession of Silesia, under Guarantee of the maritime Powers. — That his Prussian Majesty obliges himself to send 20,000 Men to the Rhine, and acknowledge the Emperor duly elected; and that the King of Poland, as Elector of Saxony, shall also send 20,000 Men to the Rhine.

Extract of a Letter from a Lady at Preston to her Friend in Town, dated December 14.

Yesterday the whole Rebel Army re-entered our Town, all sufficiently wearied, and out of Humour enough. There are with them four Ladies, who seem to be of some Distinction; Lady Ogilvy, Mrs. Murray, Jenny Cameron, and another whose Name I could not learn; but they say she is the Mistress of one Mr. Sheridan, a popish Priest. The two first were in a Chariot by themselves; the other two, in a Coach and six, with the young Pretender, and M^r Sheridan, who it seems is called the Archbishop of Canterbury. This young Pretender seemed very faint and sick, and is very assiduously ministered unto by Jenny Cameron. O Sullivan, one of the young Pretender's Council, and a very likely Fellow,

made free with our House; and we were under a Necessity to treat him civilly. He return'd it obligingly enough: From him we learn some little Anecdotes relating to Jenny Cameron. She is, it seems, the Niece of a Person of some Fashion in the Highlands; and was sent by her Uncle to pay his Compliments to the young Pretender, on his March from Lochabar to Perth. She brought with her a considerable Quantity of Cattle, some Usquebaugh, and other little Presents. When she appeared before the young Pretender's Tent, who received her very gallantly, she jump'd off her Horse, and told him with great Frankness, That she came like the Queen of Sheba to partake of the Wisdom of Solomon: He answered, And thou shalt my Dear, partake of all that Solomon is Master of. — He took her in his Arms, and retired with her into the Tent, and were there some Time alone; the rest, Mr. Sullivan says, we are to guess.

This wild Rabble made no long Stay here; nor, I dare say, will ever come back again. They look all like hunted Hares, and had rather hear the Name of the Devil than of the Duke; but don't seem to mind any Body else in particular, except General Oglethorp, whose Vivacity they are no Strangers to; but seem to hope his Forwardness may out-run his Judgment; in which I don't doubt they will be fatally mistaken. They are marching, or rather gone off, in a very unaccountable Manner, galloping, trotting, and running; and as we may say, bidding the Devil take the hindmost.

B O S T O N, February 24.

By Capt. Brooks, who arrived at Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, about a Week ago, in six Weeks from Plymouth, in England, we have the following Advice, viz. That Admiral Rowley had bombarded and taken the strong City of Bastia, the Metropolis of the Islands of Corsica, belonging to the Genoese, and that Prince Theodore, whose some Years ago was proclaimed King of that Island, but obliged to leave it again, was returned thither, and had encouraged the Inhabitants again to revolt. — That the Men of War that sailed from Louisburgh last fall, were arrived in England with their Prizes, and that in their Passage they took a very rich French Ship. — That the late Governor of Louisburgh was put to Death upon his Arrival in France; and that the famous Morepan was in Goal. — That the late Commander of the Vigilant Man of War, taken off Louisburgh last Year, was put in Goal upon his Arrival in France, for Breach of Orders. — That two English Privateers had taken several French Transports with Arms and Ammunition, Bridles and Saddles, &c. for the Use of the Rebels. —

That General Wade with his Army was at onnear New-castle, where it was thought the French would endeavour to land. — That the Nation seem'd more concern'd about an Invasion from France, than any thing the Rebels were able to do, their Numbers being much reduced by continual Desertions. — That the Court of France had order'd all their Privateers to lie in a Line at proper Distances to block up the Channel, that they might intercept all Vessels inward or outward bound. — That a great Number of our small Vessels were constantly out to watch the Motions of the French, and the Men of War were kept in their proper Stations near the Coast (which is very well guarded) ready to put to Sea upon the first Notice of the Enemy. That all Business seem'd to be laid aside, People being generally employed in arming, mustering and preparing to oppose the Enemies of the Nation, if they should land. — That at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and other Sea-ports, they were busy in digging Trenches, repairing and strengthening the Fortifications, &c.

Saturday last Capt. Dumaresque arrived here in about seven Weeks from England, by whom we have a Confirmation of the Articles above, with these further Particulars from the Ga-

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series, which we can only give the Heads of at this time, the Prints coming to hand so very late, viz. That Archibald Stewart, Esq; late Provost of Edinburgh, was committed to the Tower. That his Majesty's Ship Milford, had taken a French Ship off Montrose, with upwards of 30 Officers, and 150 private Soldiers, on board.—That the Hampton-court had taken a French Privateer called the Lys, of 32 Guns, and 150 Men.—That the Ambuscade Privateer of London, had taken a Spanish Ship laden with Arms and Ammunition, and a large Sum of Money on board, designed for the Rebels in Scotland. That on the 27th of November about 1500 Men from France, landed at Montrose, in Scotland, with a Train of Artillery, 18 Pounders, who were joined by the Lord Gordon, and a Number of Highlanders, who were marched to Perth, and were entrenching themselves there, but gave out they intended to besiege Stirling Castle and Edinburgh.---- That Admiral Vernon was cruising off Dungeness with fourteen capital Ships, Admiral Martin was in the Downs with seven, Sir John Byng on the Coast of Scotland with another Squadron, very well stationed along the Coasts, and a great Number of Cutters are employed to watch the Motion of the Enemy.---- That two Dover Privateers took and destroyed Twenty Sail of French Transports, laden with all sorts of warlike Stores for the Rebels, being bound from Dunkirk to Calais to take in Troops.---- That a French Twenty gun Ship, having a great Quantity of Powder, Arms, Bridles, Saddles, and Forty Officers, on board for the Rebels, was taken by one of our Men of War; two of the Officers were Persons of peculiar Distinction; one acknowledged himself to be the Duke of M., the other was generally supposed to be the Pretender's second Son; and they were both committed to the Tower.---- That the Rebels killed all that Part of the Country they passed through; and when it was given out that they had advanced within Fifty Miles of the City of London, the Citizens were in the utmost Consternation, Shops shut up, and all Business stagnated.---- That Capt. Adams, late Commander of the Prince of Orange Mast Ship had got from France to London: He was taken by a French Man of War of 36 Guns and 300 Men, after an Engagement of 7 Glasses, in which the French had 24 killed, and many wounded; the English lost not a Man, nor one wounded, save the gallant Commander, who received a Flesh Wound in the Thigh, upon which he was carried off the Deck, and the succeeding Officer struck without firing a Gun.---- That the Grand Turk Man of War (lately a French Privateer, of 24 Guns) had taken a French East India Ship, homeward bound, and a Martinico Ship, richly laden, both which she carried into Lisbon.---- That Admiral Rowley had bombarded Genoa, and taken the Island of Corsica.

The best Account we can get of the Rebels in England, is as follows, That having made themselves Masters of Carlisle, they left a Garrison there, and the rest, about 8000 in Number, dispersed themselves in small Bodies into divers Parts of Lancashire, &c. against whom the Duke of Cumberland marched with a large Body of Troops, but the Rebels being light of Foot, avoided any Engagement for several Days, and fatigued the King's Forces very much, but at last, by forced Marches, the Duke, with 300 Dragoons, came up with the Rear of their Army, which consisted of 1000 of their best Men, at a Village called Clifton, and after an Hour's Dispute, they were driven out of the Village in great Confusion, with the Loss of Thirty killed on the spot, (the wounded they carried off) and the next Day the Country People picked up Seventy of the Runaways, whom they brought to the Duke's Quarters; twelve of the Dragoons were killed, and Twenty four wounded. Upon this Defeat the Rebels marched with Precipitation back to Carlisle, left a Garrison in it of four or five hundred Men,

(some say eight hundred) and the rest retired into Scotland. Two or three Days after the Duke arrived at Carlisle, and invested the Town, having sent to Whitehaven for heavy Cannon to batter the Place, which it was expected would not hold out above two or three Days after the Batteries were erected. Deferters from the Castle came in daily to the Duke, and, by some Accounts, the whole Garrison had offered to surrender, if they might do it as Prisoners of War, and not as Rebels, which Terms the Duke refused.

By the public Prints it appears, that the Dutch are likely to enter into a Neutrality with France.

Extract of a Letter from Louisburg, dated January 22.

"The Evening before Christmas, a Ship of 200 Tons, Joseph Lock Commander, was cast away about three Leagues to the Northward of the Harbour: She belonged to Mr. Molineaux of London; was partly laden for Virginia, and partly with Stores for this Place. She sailed from London with a Number of Vessels bound to America, seven Sail, besides this Vessel, being designed here with Stores, under Convoy of the King's Man of War: She parted with the Fleet three Weeks before this Disaster happened.---- Five of the common Sailors only got ashore alive; three of them are now in the Garrison, from whom we have this Intelligence; the other two, who took a wrong Path, it is supposed must have perished by the Cold.---- There were twenty Persons in the Vessel, who were all drowned (except as above), amongst whom were Mr. Simon Bradstreet, and another Officer, but unknown."

ANNAPOLIS.

Last Week some Persons of the Romish Communion, were apprehended, and upon Examination, were obliged to give Security for their Appearance at the Provincial Court.

An Express came last Week from the Northward, and is gone down to Virginia; which, it is said, is to hasten the sailing of the Forces now lying there.

Custom House, ANNAPOLIS, Cleared,
Sloop Sea-Flower, Nicholas Tucker, for Boston;
Schooner Hopewell, Joel Hutchinson, for Barbadoes.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

READING; WRITING, in all Hands; ARITHMETIC, in whole Numbers and Fractions, Vulgar and Decimal; also Artificial Arithmetic, both Logarithmetical and Logistical, with Instrumental, either by Inspection, Rhadologia or Proportional Scales; GEOMETRY, both superficial and solid; with Mensurations of all kinds, either in Longometria, Planometria, or Stereometry; as Surveying, Fortification, Gunnery, Gauging, &c. TRIGONOMETRY, both Plain and Spherical; with Navigation, either in Plain, Mercator, or Circular Sailing; also Dialling, all sorts, &c. all ways, either Arithmetically, Geometrically, Projective, Reflective, Concave, or Convex: COSMOGRAPHY, Celestial or Astronomical, and Terrestrial or Geographical: ASTRONOMY, Practical, and Theoretical: GRAMMAR: MERCHANTS ACCOUNTS, or the Art of Book-keeping, after the Italian Manner: ALGEBRA: Euclid's Elements: &c.

Likewise the Description and Use of

Sea-Charts, Maps, Quadrants, Fore-Staffs, Nocturnal, Protractor, Scales, Coggeshall's Rule, Sector, Gauging-Rod, Universal Ring-Dial, Globes, and other Mathematical Instruments: TAUGHT at Upper Marlborough Town, in Prince George's County, by

N. B. Near which Place Youth
may be Boarded.

PETER ROBINSON.

IF Elizabeth Smithin, whose Maiden-Name was Elizabeth Watkins, be now living, and will apply to the Printer hereof, she may be informed of something very much to her Advantage; only paying the Charge of this Advertisement.

To be SOLD,

AT the Subscriber's, in Annapolis, choice good Raisins, at Eighteen Pence the Pound.

SAMUEL SOUMAIEN.

Annapolis, March 17th, 1745-6.

WHEREAS several Reports have been industriously spread, that Mr. Samuel Hyde, Merchant in London, was become Bankrupt, and many plausible Circumstances made use of to gain Credit to the said Reports; and particularly, that Col. Taylor of Virginia had certain Advice of it, and acquainted Major Champ therewith: And altho' all the said Reports appear now to be false and malicious, yet many of the Correspondents of the said Mr. Hyde were so far alarm'd as to commence Actions in several County Courts in this Province against him, in order to Attach his Effects, before there was any possibility of undeceiving them. But as all concerned may now be fully satisfied of the injustice done to them, as well as to Mr. Hyde's Character, I hope they will stop all further Proceedings, and thereby prevent the necessity of removing the Causes to the Provincial Court, which will be attended with a great deal of Expence; which Expence, I wish those, who have been unwarily, and (I really believe) with reluctance, drawn, by the falshood and malice of ill People, into the commencement of the Suits, would save themselves, And as to the Authors of the said Reports, they may depend on being called to an Account for the Mischief they have done.

B. DULANY.

UPON Hearing the Report which came from Virginia, that Col. Taylor had received Advice that Mr. Hyde was Broke, and that the Colonel had, by Letter, advised Maj. Champ thereof, I dispatched a Messenger, with a Letter to Col. Taylor, requesting him to let me know whether he had received any such Advice; to which he returned me an Answer in these Words, *No Letters that I have received make any mention of Mr. Hyde, and am sorry to contradict Mr. Skinner, as I cannot recollect that I ever mentioned that Gentleman to Maj. Champ, tho' had heard a rumour of his being Broke, and understood that Report to have come from Maryland.*

When I wrote to Col. Taylor, I did not know the Person's Name who had spread the Report, and believe I called him Skynner, or Skinner, but since have been informed that his Name is Skyrin.

B. TASKER.

STolen or strayed from the Plantation of the Subscriber, near the lower Falls of Potomack, a middle-siz'd black Gelding, with a hanging Mane, and a Bob Tail, branded on the Off Buttock. Whoever will bring the said Gelding to the aforesaid Plantation, shall have twenty Shillings Reward, and three Pounds if stolen, on securing the Thief, so that he may be brought to Justice.

BENJ. STODDERT.

St. Mary's County, Maryland, Mar. 4, 1745.

THE public School of this County being vacant, any Person qualified for a Master, according to an Act of Assembly of this Province, on his Application to the Visitors of the aforesaid School, will meet with suitable Encouragement. Signed per Order, JOHN LLEWELLYN.

Baltimore County, Maryland, March 14, 1745-6.

THE Subscriber intending to depart this Province for London, this Summer, desires all Persons who have any Affairs to settle with him, either on his own Account, or on Account of Mr. Jonathan Forward, Merchant in London (for whom he is Agent), to come and finish the same by the 10th Day of May next, or else they may expect Trouble. He also advises those who have any Demands upon him, to send them in, and they shall be paid.

He has a Parcel of very portable European Goods, to the Value of about 300 l. Sterling, which he will sell very cheap, either for Bills of Exchange, Paper Money, or Tobacco.

He is also empowered by the Executrix of Capt. Daniel Bowly, late of Baltimore-Town, deceased, to demand and receive the Debts due to his Estate: Whoever is indebted thereto, is required forthwith to discharge the same. DARBY LUX.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Friday the 14th of this Instant, a white Servant Man named Thomas Wood, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has a fresh Complexion, short brown Hair, and one of his fore Teeth broke: His Apparel, when he went away, was an Osnabrigs Shirt, a white Kersey Coat with white Metal Buttons, a white Cotton Waistcoat and Breeches, grey Stockings, Country-made Shoes, and sometimes wears Trowsers; he is a West-Country Englishman, and speaks the Language peculiar to the People of that Part of the Country. He goes by the Name of John Wilson, and pretends he has served 5 Years in the Country; and has got a Pais, which he has forged, of which he is very capable, as he writes a good Hand, and is a sly cunning Fellow. He has a spare Shirt, and a Pair of brown Breeches. Whoever secures the said Servant, and brings him to me at Annapolis, shall have 20 l. Reward, besides what the Law allows, and all reasonable Charges.

GEO. STEUART.

To be SOLD,

A Tract of Land called Leng Ventur, lying on the North Side of South River, containing 130 Acres; with two good Houses, a good Corn-House, and Tobacco House. For further Particulars, enquire of the Printer hereof.

FINE English Salt, at Three Shillings per Bushel, to be Sold by the Subscriber, living on Sassafras River, in Maryland. ALEXANDER LUNON.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. James Dick, lately gone to Great-Britain, are required to come forthwith and pay their respective Balances, or expect further Trouble. And all Persons who have had any Dealings with the Subscriber since his Departure, are desired to come and settle their Accounts, by paying off the same, or giving Notes for their respective Debts.

The Subscriber has a well-sorted Parcel of European and India Goods, to be Sold either Whole-sale or Retail, for Sterling or Paper Money.

STEPHEN WEST, Junr.

APPEN

APPENDIX to the *Maryland Gazette*, Number 48.

Mr. GREEN,
YOU are desired to Print the few inclosed Sheets; from which the Roman Catholics in this Province may learn, the unhappy Condition of the Protestants in France; and the Cruelty with which they are treated in that Country, the least bigotted of any Kingdom in Europe; so that by comparing the mildness and lenity of a British Government, with the arbitrary Injustice and Inhumanity of all those where their own Religion prevails, they may become sensible of the Happiness they enjoy under a Protestant Administration, and (if not openly, yet in their Consciences) acknowledge that Spirit of Charity and Benevolence, so eminently to be distinguish'd in the Reform'd Churches, from the persecuting Principles of the Romish Religion.

MEMORIAL concerning the present State of the Protestant Religion in France.

Y the Advices we have lately received both from France and the adjacent Countries, it appears, that they are now determined in that Kingdom to make use of the utmost Severities against their Protestant Subjects. The said Protestants had, since the Year 1743, enjoyed some Toleration; the Court being persuaded, from a thousand Proofs, that, in their religious Assemblies, nothing passed that was contrary to the State; that they held them without Tumult; that they were without Arms of any Kind; and that they prayed God for the Prosperity of the King, and his august Family; perpetually recommending Submission and Obedience to his Majesty, agreeably to the Acts passed in their national Synod, that was held August 18, 1744. The Court, say, which had a thousand Means to convince themselves of the Innocence of their Assemblies, did not only not oppose, but seem'd rather, by their forbearance, to authorize them.

UNDER Favour of this Calm, the Protestant Religion made considerable Progress: Many who, out of Fear, did not dare to profess it, have publicly shewn their Zeal for it; and others, who formerly had been forced by Violence to forsake it, have readily embraced it again; and these last have been so many in Number, that by a Computation made by the Roman Catholics themselves, it has, in the Space of seven or eight Months, amounted to 20000 on the Side of Montauban, and in that Neighbourhood. Upon this, the Roman Catholic Clergy took the Alarm; fearing that such Conversions would considerably diminish their Revenue, by taking from them the casual Profits arising from Christenings, Marriages, &c. They have left no Means untir'd, to engage the Court to interpose itself in an Affair which so nearly concerned them. In order to support their Instances the better, they made them at a Time when they were about to furnish the King with a free Gift of several Millions of Livres; and, if Credit may be given to certain Advices, they gave it very strongly to be understood, that they were a Body which was not to be slighted. In short, after trying all imaginable Means, they obtained two Edicts of the Court, against the Protestants of Montauban, one of the 1st, the other the 16th of February, 1745: They were not, 'tis true, entirely new; the first was published the 11th of September, 1726, and they added to it a severe Article concerning Preachers. The second is a Repetition, Word for Word, of that which was published the 9th of November, 1728; what is most remarkable is, that amongst all the Edicts that have been published against the Protestant Assemblies, they have chosen two of the most rigid, or rather the most unjust: But that every one may judge of their Contents, we shall only exhibit them such as they were published; whereby it will be plain, that where ever a true Roman Catholic Clergy has the upper Hand, there is no Evil that the Protestants have not Reason to expect.

The King's ORDONNANCE concerning People of the Pretend'd Reform'd Religion, of the 1st of February, 1745.

By the King's Order.

THE King being informed that, notwithstanding all Exercise of the pretended Reformed Religion is forbidden by his Edicts, Declarations, and Ordonnances, there have been nevertheless of late, several Assemblies in the District of Montauban; and desiring to provide against it, his Majesty has ordered and does order, that conformably to his said Edicts, Declarations, and Ordonnances, all Preachers, who have convoked or shall convoke Assemblies in the said District, and who have preached or shall preach, or who have or shall exercise therein any Function, be arraigned, convicted, and punished; as likewise all and every Subject or Subjects of his Majesty, of what Quality or Condition soever, who shall have been, or may be found hereafter, in the said Assemblies, and who shall be there taken in the Fact; his Majesty willing that they be condemned to suffer the Pains expressed in the said Edicts, Declarations, and Ordonnances: And, moreover, with Regard to those, who shall be known to have assisted at the said Assemblies, but who have not been arrested upon the spot, his Majesty wills and requires that, by the Orders of the Intendant and Commissary in the said District, the Men should be immediately sent, without any Hearing or Tryal, to his Gallies, to serve there as Slaves during their Lives; and the Women and Daughters to be shut up, for ever, in Places which shall be assigned them.

His Majesty commands and orders the said Intendant and Commissary in the said District of Montauban, and his Bailiffs, Chief Justices, and other Officers and Justices whom it may concern, each in his respective Station, to pay exact Obedience to the present Ordonnance, which shall be read, published, and posted up, where ever it may be necessary, that no Person may pretend Ignorance thereof. Done at Versailles, the first Day of February, in the Year 1745.

Signed, LOUIS.
 By the King, PHÉLIX DE LAURE.

ORDONNANCE of the 16th of February, 1745.

HIS Majesty being informed that the different Punishments expressed in the Decrees, Declarations, and Ordonnances, published against those who assist at the unlawful Assemblies of the new Converts, have not yet been sufficient entirely to stop the Course of them, because they make but slight Impressions upon People, whose Minds are filled with Error; and produce the Fear only of a Punishment, from which each one flatters himself he shall escape; and his Majesty being willing to put an End to these Disorders, which would totally cease if those of the new Converts, who fear being surprized themselves in the Assemblies, of which they have always Notice, and who, not fearing to let their Children and Domestics go, but often sending them there, were to desist from thus favouring and fomenting the Assemblies by their ill Counsels, or by their Connivance and Silence, which render them not less guilty of Disobedience, than those even who assist therein, He would resolve upon obliging all new Converts, for their own Sakes, to prevent the Holding such Assemblies, or to give Information of them, seeing they are never kept without their Knowledge; or would punish them as Accessories of the said Assemblies, by subjecting those who shall not inform against them to the Payment of pecuniary and arbitrary Fines, which for the future shall be indifferently laid upon all new Converts in the Cantons of the District of Montauban, where any Assemblies shall be held. To these Ends, his Majesty has ordered and does order,

ARTICLE I.

THAT in all the Corporations of the District of *Montauban*, comprised in the State of the Divisions (called *Arrondissemens*), which shall be immediately drawn up by the Intendant of the said District; whom his Majesty has authorized and does authorize for that Purpose, all the new Converts, inhabiting within the Extent of the Divisions, shall be responsible for all the Assemblies which shall be held upon the Territory of the Corporations, whereof each Division shall be composed.

II.

THE new Converts, Inhabitants of the Divisions, in the Extent of which it shall be proved that some Assemblies have been held, shall be condemned without any Trial, or even Hearing, by the said Intendant, to pay an arbitrary Fine, proportioned to their Ability; and also to pay the Charges of the Proceedings, which shall have been had, on Account of the said Assemblies; and the Assessments of the Fines and Charges shall be made by him, on the Knowledge he shall have of them, upon all the new converted Inhabitants, who shall be found comprised in the Lists of the Capitation, or Poll-Tax, in all the Corporations of the Division.

III.

HIS Majesty wills, that those of the new Converts, who perform their Duty as Catholics, and shall justify it by Certificates from their Bishops or Grand Vicars, importing that they frequent the Church and Sacraments, and that they have, for three preceding and successive Years, at least, regularly performed all their paschal Duties, shall not be comprehended in the abovesaid Assessments, unless there be Proof against them of their having attended at, or favoured the said Assemblies.

IV.

THE new Converts of a Corporation of any Division, within the Extent of which an Assembly shall be held, who shall give Advice and furnish Proof of it, shall likewise be excepted in the Assessment; and when the said Advices shall have been given, time enough, to surprize the Assembly, all the People of that Corporation shall be discharged of the Fine, and their Portion thrown upon the rest of the Division.

V.

IF any Assembly be held upon the Territory of a Corporation wholly composed of old Catholics, and not comprehended in the State of the Divisions, the Fine in that Case shall be born by the Divisions that are the nearest to the Place where such Assembly shall be held, in the Manner as shall be regulated and ordered by the said Intendant.

VI.

IF it happens that any Assembly be held upon a Ground that is doubtful, and contested between some Corporations of the Divisions, and some other Corporations of other Divisions, the Fines in that Case shall be born by the Divisions which are nearest to the contested Ground, in the Manner as shall likewise be regulated and ordered by the said Intendant.

VII.

ALL private Persons, comprehended in the Lists of Assessment, who shall be fined, shall be forced to the Payment of their Rates, by actual settled Garrisons.

VIII.

AND whereas the Preachers who come from abroad, or are brought up in the Country, and who are the principal Authors of all the Assemblies, could not keep them up, if they were not readily admitted and maintained in the Houses of the new Converts, which is a Thing intirely opposite to the Prohibitions heretofore made on this Subject, his Majesty orders that all the new Converts of the Corporations of a Division, in the

the Limits of which a Preacher may be arrested, shall be condemned in a Fine of 3000 Livres, to be given to the Informers who shall have procured his being taken up; and this, independently of the Suit, which shall be made and carried on agreeable to the Rigour of the former Ordonnances, Edicts, and Declarations, against him, in whose House the Preacher shall have been found.

IX.

HIS Majesty does not intend, by the present Ordonnance, to derogate from the Dispositions of the Edicts, Declarations, Decrees, and Ordonnances, published upon the Subject of the said Assemblies, and particularly from that of the 1st of the present Month and Year, which shall be all executed according to their Form and Tenor. His Majesty orders and requires the said Intendant of the District of *Montauban*, to see to the Execution of the present Ordonnance, which shall be published and posted up where-ever it shall be necessary, that no one may ever pretend Cause of Ignorance. Done at *Versailles*, the 16th of February, 1745.

And lower,

By the King,

PHILYPEAUX

THE Injustice and Cruelty of such Declarations are so obvious, that every one must be struck with them; however, in order they should be executed in their fullest Extent, the Court hath sent into the District of *Montauban*, and Places adjacent the favourite Missionaries, several Troops of Dragons, who acting like themselves, have committed the most outrageous Violence, and the most unheard-of Excesses, and have reduced upwards of 6000 Souls to Beggary, and the City of *Montauban* to a more miserable Condition than ever it knew, even after the Wars it has several Times been obliged to maintain in its own Defence. This occasioned several Thousand Men, filled with Despair, to retire into the Woods, to defend a Life there, which they should be sure to lose, if they remained in the open Country. Resistance is either never to be admitted, or it must be such Circumstances as these. Nature authorizes it. Reason prompts to it.

En quid VIOLENTIA Civem

Perduxit miserum!

Tantum Religio potuit suadere malorum!

BESIDES, Persecution rageth in *Dauphiny*; the Prisons there are filled with Protestants, who have been taken up for being found in Assemblies; several have been outlawed; almost every where they endeavour to secure their Lives by Flight. The 16th of February, a Minister, named *Reux*, was arrested in the Borough of *Livron*, put into Prison, and loaded with Fetters; the 12th of March he was hanged in the City of *Die*: After the Execution, they cut off his Head, and exposed it in the Place where he had been taken; an Example of Cruelty unheard of 'til now. Others have been condemned to suffer Pain of an extraordinary Severity; and amongst others, one named *Raille*, of *Osse*, near *Cret*, who, for having performed the Office of Reader, in an Assembly, has lately been condemned by the Parliament of *Grenoble*, to be whipped by the Hands of the Hangman, marked, and sent to the Gallies for Life; which was to have been executed the 15th of March.

WE expect every Day to have farther Accounts of these tragical Examples. And it seems necessary, on many Accounts, that we should not be intirely ignorant of them in this Country.

SUCH is the Situation of Catholic France, under the Reign of *Louis* the XVth. It was not, without Doubt, by Declarations which have such fatal Effects, that that Prince acquired the Title of *Well-beloved*; nor, will it be by such Edicts, that he can hope to preserve it.